The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1779. [No. 2128]

NOtice is hereby given to all Officers of the Militia of this State, that have been employed either regimentally or by detachments for the service thereof, to make up their several pay bills to the 15th day of February last, attested and certified by the commanding Officers of the regiment, and transmit the same to me without loss of time, that they may be paid. D. DESAUSSURE, *Militia Pay master Gen.*

A Person who understands the shoe-making business, is wanted to act as a foreman in a shop.—One properly qualified will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printers.

ON Monday the 15th of February, ran away from my plantation in St. Paul's parish *Horse*-Savannah, a likely country born negro man, named Tom, about five feet 6 inches high, bow legged but well made, he has a scar on his forehead, and one on his cheek down to his mouth, is about thirty years of age, and well known on the Salt-catcher and Savannah rivers. Any person that will deliver him to the Warden of the Workhouse, or to me, shall receive thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

RUN away from the subscriber, two months ago, a negro Wench named Mercy, about 17 years of age, this country born; she had on when she went away, a homespun coat and blue calisco wrapper; she has been frequently seen on the wharves, and is supposed to be harboured on board some vessel. I forewarn all persons from harbouring her, and all masters of vessels from carrying her off, as they will be prosecuted according to law. Twenty dollars reward will be paid to any person who delivers her to me in Charles-Town. She is big with child. JACOB WILLEMAN.

On Friday the Nineteenth Day of March, will be sold to the highest Bidder at the plantation of the late William Boone, Esq; deceased, on John's Island.

PART of the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Bed and Table Linen, Feather Beds, all Kinds of Plantation Tools, Stock of Cattle (among which are a few Head of working Oxen) Hogs and Horses, with a Quantity of Corn, Peas, Rough Rice, and Indico Seed. Also the said plantation, containing about six Hundred and fifty Acres, more or less.

And on Tuesday the Twenty third Day of March following, Will be sold, at Mr. Strickland's, near Charles-Town, upwards of Forty as valuable Slaves as any in this state; among whom are several good Boatmen, and Market Men, a Cooper, Driver, and handy Boys and Girls. A Long Credit will be given for all sums above one Thousand pounds, giving Bond with approved Security. The property not to be altered until the Terms are complied with. All Persons having Demands against the said Estate are desired to make them known: And those indebted to make payment to JOB M'PHERSON, ROBERT LADSON, } Executors.

For private Sale,

THAT noted Plantation, known by the Name of Fosslin's Island, with all Buildings thereon, being well timbered with fine Timber, and calculated for a Brickyard, is about 18 miles from Charlestown by water, on the East Branch of Wandoo River, with good Landing all around it. JACOB VALK.

For private Sale,

A Plantation of 400 Acres, on Santee in Pr. Frederick's Parish, about 3 miles above Lenud's Ferry, and about 50 Miles from Charlestown, of which about 250 Acres is River Swamp, and the Remainder excellent high Land for Provision and Indico. And also,

A well timbered Tract of 1150 Acres, for Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Sawing; suitable to the above Tract, being not above 1 mile distance; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to *Mr.* Isaac Michau, in St. James's Parish, about 2 Miles above the Chapel, or in Charlestown to JACOB VALK.

For private Sale,

A Tract of Pine Land of 1000 acres, situated on the west side of Wassamsaw swamp, surveyed in 1731, for John Oldfield, and then was butting and bounding to the north on land laid out to Amos Williams, to the eastward on Mr. Adams's land, to the southward on Mr Abraham Dupont's land, and to the south-west on Joseph Glover's. Also

A Tract of Land of five hundred and sixteen acres, old measure, Oak and Hickory land, situate on the west side of Wassamsaw swamp, being part of 24,000 acres granted unto John Mourk in 1682, butting and bounding to the eastward on Mr. Roger Saunders, and William Adams, to the southward partly on Amos Williams, and to the westward on Edward Keating.

JACOB VALK.

March 1.

Agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, &c.

I Have enquired the Price of Flour, and find it to be at thirty-five pounds per hundred weight, at which price the ten shillings loaf must weigh as follows:

White	1 lb.	4 oz.	12 drs.
Wheaten	1 lb.	13 oz.	3 drs.
Houshold	2 lb.	9 oz.	9 drs.

Of which all bakers of bread are required to take due notice. GEORGE SHED, *commissary-general.*

For private Sale,

A Well settled Plantation on the N.W. side of the Four-hole swamp, about a mile from the bridge: it contains nearly 500 acres, of which one hundred are good oak and hickory land, fit for corn, indico or tobacco, and from 50 to 60 acres of good rice land, which with a small expence of dams, may be overflowed at pleasure; the remainder is well timbered pine land: On the premises are a tolerable dwelling, a corn and pease house 30 by 25, stable, barn, fowl-house, smoak-house, kitchen and carriage house, with a good orchard of near 280 peach trees, and a few others of the best kind, with excellent water, and in a high, healthy and pleasant settlement, and where there is now fitted up for working a large and complete still-house, 34 by 20, with two stills already fixed with worm and worm tubs, 5 vats for mashing grain, pump tubs, and every other article used in that way; also about three or four hundred bushels of grain for the use of the mill, and a mill to grind it that works with one horse. JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

TWO Hundred and Fifty acres in Craven County, on the waters of Rocky Creek, joining lands of Roger Conners, John Caskey, and Thomas Huston, David Grim and Mary Conners, surveyed by Alexander Turner, 1774.

500 acres in Craven county, in the middle fork of Tyger-river.

250 acres in Craven county, on the north side of Tyger river, on Fair Forest creek, joining lands of Zachariah Stedman and John Plaile, surveyed by William Winn.

250 acres in Craven county, on the west side of the Wateree river, and the south of Twenty-five-mile creek, and on both sides Bell's branch, being a branch of Twenty five-mile creek, joining lands of Warner Tucker and Caleb Dowds; surveyed by Joseph Wombwell.

400 acres in Craven county, on Doolittle's creek, on the north side of Broad river, joining lands of Robert Ellison; surveyed by John Ellison.

400 acres in Craven county, on Doolittle's creek, on the north side of Broad river, joining lands of —— Pinckerton; surveyed by John Ellison.

500 acres in Granville county, on Hilton Head Island, bounding on lands of *William* Hazard Wigg, Jacob Waight, and on the marsh of Broad creek; surveyed by Nathan Dean. JACOB VALK.

State of South-Carolina.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the State aforesaid.*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHereas it is expedient and necessary, to establish certain regulations for the better maintaining the peace of this town: *I* do therefore order, That the following be strictly observed, viz. That all Seamen repair on board of the vessels to which they belong, at the hour of six every evening, and remain there until the like hour the next morning—That none be entertained at tipling houses between those hours—That negroes be not entertained there at any time—That no bodies of men assemble in a riotous or tumultuous manner—Any who carry fire-arms will be disarmed. ——And that no guns be fired (unless by authority) between the beating of the retreat and reveille.—Those who transgress these orders, will be apprehended, imprisoned, and otherwise severely punished; of which all whom it may concern are to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State, at Charlestown, the 24th Day of February in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the third Year of American Independence.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN HUGER, *Secretary.*

European Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

General Account in the Debates in the House of Lords, *on Thursday, on a Motion for an* Address, *in Answer to the* Speech from the Throne.

PRAYERS being over, the *Duke of Chandois arose*, and in a short introductory speech to his intended motion, defended the contents in all its parts, and copied the arrangement of his matter from the several heads of the speech.

He said, the present situation of affairs was not only critical, but dangerous; and called upon their Lordships for the most timely and decisive exertions, in order not only to chastise our foes, but likewise to avert the fatal consequences which might be justly dreaded from a contrary conduct.

He next proceeded to very pointed animadversions on the infidelities, perfidy, and treachery of France, which he contrasted with the many public and private virtues of his Majesty, with his love of justice, his wisdom, and his paternal care and anxiety for the preservation of the interests of all his subjects.

He next pointed out the necessity of vigorous measures; and shewed, they were the only means left for restoring peace upon just and honourable terms; that certainly the present crisis was truly alarming, and big with difficulty and danger. France and America were combined in an unnatural alliance; other powers might interfere; but supposing the worst that could happen, it was only the fullest exertions of the united strength of every part of the empire that could promise to free us from our present perilous situation.

He observed, that though the success which might be rationally expected, from the measures adopted in the course of the last campaign, were not correspondent to the public expectations, our commerce had been fully protected, and our enemies were made to severely feel for their unjustifiable and perfidious conduct.

He trusted, that the conduct of America would operate towards a perfect union, among all descriptions of men. Our subjects in that country no longer contended for what they deemed their rights as subjects, but acted as a sovereign state, combined in alliance with our most inveterate enemy; it therefore behoved us to consider our subjects in America in the light of persons leagued for our utter destruction; and as such, to adopt every measure which might promise to defeat so unnatural an alliance; nor did he doubt, upon such a provocation, united with the parent necessity which is involved, but that we should be fully able to chastise the insolence and perfidy of all our enemies, which were the only sure means of leading to a safe and honourable peace.

His grace spoke in high terms of commendation of the militia, of their good discipline, and of the spirit which is called forth from among almost every rank of people; and he was happy in recollecting, that he foresaw and bore testimony, on a former occasion in that house, to what he has since seen literally fulfilled; which was, that if the state of affairs should make it necessary to call the militia out, they would be found a most *useful* and *respectable* body of men.

After returning to some of the arguments he had before urged, and passing several high compliments on his Majesty's goodness, magnanimity, and paternal affection for his subjects, he moved for the address in the usual style.

Lord Plymouth seconded the motion. He Lordship went over nearly the same ground, but seemed to speak with great warmth, and less reserve. He confessed that our affairs were in a most dangerous situation; that it was a most *inauspicious* period, and demanded the assistance of every heart and hand in the kingdom to ward off the evils with which we were threatened. He bestowed the most expressive epithets his memory could furnish him with, to mark what he called his *horror* and *detestation* of the conduct of the court of France. He said, matters would never have come to the present alarming state, but for internal enemies as well as external foes. The Americans, he contended, were encouraged in every stage of their disobedience, till an open and daring rebellion was at length fomented; and said, they were since countenanced in every subsequent stage of their revolt, even to their claim of independence, till they have now openly leagued with our most inveterate enemies.

He professed himself convinced, that nothing but the most vigorous and decisive measures could answer any good end. He said, he lived in a great manufacturing county (*Worcestershire*) where the people were in the utmost distress for want of employment; where great manufacturers a year or two ago, employed fifty hands, they now did not employ five: In short, nothing but misery distress and ruin, presented itself on every side; all the manufacturers starving! And from this picture of distress, his *Lordship* concluded, that the only means left was to pursue the war, in order to recover those parts of the empire which formerly furnished a vent for our manufactures.

He said, he had ever heard it asserted in that house, that the militia, if called out into actual service, would never answer the end of a national defence; the world was now convinced of the contrary; and he was fully persuaded, that several assertions and predictions of the same complexion, would turn out equally erroneous and ill-founded. The passage in the speech was the fullest refutation of those assertions; and the general voice of the nation proved the contrary, beyond a possibility of doubt.

On the whole, his Lordship was of opinion, that the measures recommended from the throne, were the best means of procuring public safety, and of avoiding that ignominy and disgrace which must be the consequence of suing for peace to an insolent and perfidious foe.

The question being now put on the address, *Lord Coventry* rose, and said, he had been of the same opinion respecting America from the beginning, and had never retracted from it in a single particular. He always thought, that coercing America was an impolitic measure, and should always continue so, be the events of war what they may. He would have *that opinion* "engraved upon his tomb," in the language of a noble Earl once at the head of public affairs, in respect of the peace of Paris (supposed to mean the Earl of Bute.) He did not mean any reflection on that peace or its author; on the contrary, in the *then* situation of affairs, he approved of it; though he was well convinced, that the bad use made of that peace, since its ratification, was the great source from whence all our public calamities have flowed.

As to the motion made by the noble Duke, he could not by any means affent to it. *He* could not, becauſe he was totally averſe to any further proſecution of the war againſt the people of America. He was all along ſatisfied, that a plan of coercion was impracticable; and every motive which induced him to be of that opinion was further confirmed by experience, and ſtrengthened by additional reaſons, not only of an *external*, but *internal* nature. To conſider the queſtion fully and candidly, through the medium of reaſon, ſupported by facts, it would be neceſſary to take a retroſpect of our ſituation at the commencement of this conteſt, and, compare it with our preſent ſtate. The ſame mode of inveſtigation would become neceſſary reſpecting America; but without entering into an inveſtigation of what muſt be obvious to the meaneſt obſerver, he ſhould confine himſelf to the more internal ſtate of this country. What was it? *Our armies were either defeated, mouldering away, or acting upon the defenſive. Our navy was far from being in ſo reſpectable a condition as he could wiſh. Our manufactures were unemployed and languiſhing; Our trade and commerce ſuſpended or declining; public credit verging towards ruin; our ſtocks fallen and falling; private luxury and public reproach and proſtitution daily increaſing; without friends, without alliances; divided in our councils, and a general inattention to national concerns*; formed, he ſaid, but the outline of thoſe internal cauſes *of real weakneſs* and public diſtreſs, which were ſufficient to give alarm to every man who had the honour and intereſt of his country at heart. The picture, he acknowledged, was a very melancholly one; but if it was a faithful one, it ought to be held up to public view; for without knowing the evil, it would be impoſſible to provide a ſuitable remedy. A thorough reformation was therefore, if the facts ſtated by him (which he believed would hardly be controverted) were true, become abſolutely neceſſary; the conſtitution muſt be brought back to its original principles. Penſions, ſinecures, and all the engines of a weak and corrupt government, muſt be done away: The *Augean Stable* muſt be thoroughly cleanſed; public ſpirit muſt be cultivated and nouriſhed; and private intereſt made to give way to that of the public. [Here his Lordſhip made a fine alluſion to the great political abilities of his deceaſed friend, the late Earl of Chatham] But where, ſaid his Lordſhip, is that *Hercules*, who was only equal to the arduous, but glorious taſk? He is, alas! no more. While we had him, I looked upon him as the *Palladium* which rendered us invincible; from the moment we loſt him, I began to deſpair. But ſtill we ſhould hope for the beſt, if our counſels were properly directed. Let us but get rid of this American war, and I ſhall have hopes that we may once more be able to reſiſt the deſigns of all our enemies.

To ſupport the good policy of forbearing to make further war upon America, his Lordſhip conſidered the queſtion under the three following heads: *Meaſures of coercion; declaring the Colonies independent*; or *withdrawing the troops*.

On the firſt of theſe he was very full: Was it practicable, would it be wiſe, to riſque further events, which might lead to defeat and inevitable ruin? Here he contraſted the ſtate of this country, at this time, with what it was at the commencement of the three laſt campaigns. Were our armies more numerous or better diſciplined? Were our finances upon a better footing? Had we now more able and experienced Generals? Had we procured new and powerful allies? Were we better united? Or were Miniſters more fully confided in? Theſe queſtions, he ſaid, muſt be uniformly anſwered in the *negative*. What then could be our motive for proſecuting a war, under ſuch apparent diſadvantages? The general anſwer given was, that any war, however dangerous and expenſive, was preferable to an inglorious peace. He contended, that the word *inglorious* was merely a relative term; that it referred to the exiſting circumſtances, or meant nothing. What might ſeem an inglorious peace, under ſome circumſtances, might prove a very wiſe and honourable one under others: On this ground, he ſhould think going to war (the events of which no man could foretel, and which if unfavourable, muſt end in the ruin of this country) would be a very hazardous experiment; the riſque and the probabilities ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered and diſcuſſed, and the advantages and diſadvantages balanced. For his part, ſo far as America was concerned, he was well ſatisfied that a war merely taken up for conqueſt, or unconditional ſubmiſſion, muſt miſcarry; for which reaſon, he ſhould give his hearty diſſent to that part of the Addreſs.

The two other queſtions, that from his argument left an option with their Lordſhips, which to chuſe, whether to declare America independent, or withdraw our fleets and armies? The effect of either of thoſe meaſures would tend to the ſame point, to the acknowledging the American colonies a ſovereign ſtate, and leaving us at full liberty to chaſtiſe France for her perfidy: this would, with a variety of other important advantages effect the deſirable end of *uniting* the nation as one man againſt the common enemy.

His Lordſhip ſaid theſe were his ſentiments, but not recollecting the tenor of the preciſe words, which ſeemed to him objectionable; he ſhould frame no particular amendment, but content himſelf with giving a negative to the addreſs, as now moved!

The Earl of Briſtol followed the laſt noble ſpeaker; ſaid he was glad to find that the privilege of the liberty of ſpeech ſtill remained, as long as it did, he ſhould ever employ it in the ſervice of his country. He avowed himſelf a whig, and lamented that the preſent moſt gracious Prince on the throne, for whom he expreſſed the warmeſt ſentiments of affection and eſteem, ſhould be ſurrounded by the *enemies* of his family, and the eſtabliſhment which called them to reign over an *independent* and *free* people.

His Lordſhip then entered fully on the propoſed Addreſs, and the meaſures recommended in the ſpeech; and contended, that from the *miſerable* conduct of the Miniſters, they were no longer worthy of public truſt, though they were of public execration and condign puniſhment. He then pointed out almoſt every meaſure they had planned; and ſaid that every one of them had miſcarried, through their total ignorance and incapacity; that they had, in order to cover both, baſely traduced, and in fact diſgraced, ſome of the brighteſt naval and military characters in the country.

This general aſſertion drew him into ſome explanations; in which he ſaid it ſignified very little whether an Admiral or a General was called home, ſuperceded, or got leave to return to Europe, the real effect was the ſame, the Admiral or General was diſgraced in either event; every dark, black art, employed to ruin and undermine his character, in the eyes of both Prince and people, in a great meaſure ſucceeded.

Such being the ſtate of our public affairs, and ſuch, in his opinion, the cauſe of our misfortunes and national calamities, he could never agree to the addreſs without a previous enquiry; for until the cauſe of our ſucceſſive miſcarriages were properly enquired into and diſcovered, who could, with the leaſt degree of ſafety, truſt thoſe to whom they were ultimately imputed?

His *Lordſhip* gave a kind of epitome of the preſent ſtate of affairs; alluded to the affair of the 29th of July off Breſt; ſaid, he wiſhed to avoid entering into any particulars, becauſe he meant to make it a ſubject of a particular and ſeparate enquiry.

He made a kind of Philippic upon Adminiſtration, in which he was extremely liberal of that ſpecies of invective, that has for ſome time ſeemed to have very little effect on thoſe againſt whom it has been levelled; and concluded, after averring that the Navy was *annihilated*, that he muſt give his negative to the Addreſs, until, by a full and open enquiry into the conduct of Miniſters, they ſhould be found deſerving of the further confidence of that Houſe, and the nation at large.

A pauſe having ſucceeded, and the queſtion being again put, *Lord Effingham* roſe, and made ſeveral comments on the ſpeech. He remarked particularly on that expreſſion, "the conciliatory meaſures planned by the wiſdom and temper of Parliament." This, he ſaid, was a language he would never endure. He had pledged himſelf to their Lordſhips, in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſions, that he would never be ſilent, while ſuch a fallacious expreſſion was attempted to be obtruded on their Lordſhips. He had often an occaſion to remind Miniſters of this language; but although the whole of the meaſures reſpecting America, originated from Miniſters not from Parliament; the conciliatory acts alluded to in the ſpeech, were meaſures directly, and even without previous communication, more peculiarly their own.

His Lordſhip reminded the noble Earl at the head of the Admiralty, of his repeated aſſurances, "that we ſhould be always able to meet any force the houſe of Bourbon could bring againſt us;" but, ſo far from that, were they not inferior even to France at ſea, one only of the branches of that Houſe? His Lordſhip ſpoke to ſeveral other particulars, and ſaid, whether the meaſures were oſtenſibly directed to war or conciliation, the ſame adverſe fortune, the ſame errors in planning, and final object of attainment, were uniform.—The terms called *conciliatory* were ſupported by the like ſavage hoſtility that accompanied the attempt to coerce by force of arms: to that, whether conciliation, or unconditional ſubmiſſion were avowed, the moſt vigorous and active exertions, &c. were never loſt ſight of, or even ſuſpended for a day.

His Lordſhip, in the courſe of his ſpeech, called upon Miniſters to acquaint the Houſe how the matter ſtood in relation to Dutch captures; and whether there was not an expreſs ſubſiſting treaty with the States General, directly contradicting any ſuch ſeizing of their ſhips and cargoes, before a public declaration of war, even to military ſtores, powder, ball, &c. He heard there was ſuch a treaty; if he was wrong, he wiſhed to be ſet right.

The queſtion being put; ordered to read it. Another long pauſe. The *Lord Chancellor* read the Addreſs throughout, on which,

Lord Suffolk roſe and obſerved, that the noble Earl who ſpoke in the debate had opened his ſpeech with ſaying, that he never retracted his opinion reſpecting America. He could truly affirm the ſame. The noble Earl who ſpoke firſt in the debate (Coventry) on the other ſide, had likewiſe imputed all our misfortunes to the corruptions and public and private vices of the times; and ſuppoſed that no meaſures of ſtate ſhould receive the ſanction of Parliament, not preceded by a thorough reformation. For his part, he could anſwer for one, that his conduct was not influenced by any ſuch motives. He had neither *perſon, fortune*, nor *reverſion*, and he could fairly add, though placed in a very high office under his Sovereign, he was unconſcious of being actuated by any other motives, but a zeal and duty for the beſt intereſts of his King and Country. When therefore he gave his ſentiments, either in his official ſituation, or as a member of that Houſe, he ſhould continue to give them without reſerve; little regarding what interpretation might be put upon them; being perfectly ſatisfied of the rectitude of his own intentions.

He ſaid he had no thoughts of riſing thus early. Had not he perceived a chaſm in the debate; and left, being called upon by a noble Earl (Effingham) to explain, his ſilence ſhould be deemed either as proceeding from inattention to the houſe, or admitting what had been urged by the noble Lord to be true as ſtated. [His Lordſhip however forgetting the queſtion, proceeded without further notice.]

His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſupport the addreſs, by way of general reply to the ſeveral Lords who ſpoke againſt it.

To the noble Earl who ſpoke firſt, and ſaid, that ſeveral noble Lords who ſupported the American meaſures, had been taught by experience to give them up, it might be a very good reaſon; but ſince the laſt ſeſſion, circumſtances had changed, that reaſon might operate with ſeveral other noble Lords to change their ſentiments, on account of a different face of affairs. The conteſt originally exiſted between Great-Britain and her Colonies; the grounds of conteſt were ſhifted; it was no longer a queſtion, whether America was to ſubmit, but whether ſhe would accept of the moſt mild and equitable terms, even according to her own ideas; or be conſidered as an *open enemy* in *alliance* with a perfidious and dangerous foe: ſo that although it might be the opinion of ſome, that America ſometime ſince was not worth the riſque and expence of recovering, as part of the dominions of the *Britiſh Crown*, the queſtion was now quite different; it was, whether we ſhould ſubmit to France and America, and permit them to dictate their own terms. In this view the ſeveral negatives given to the motion plainly amounted to this: We will not ſupport you againſt France; it being, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, impoſſible to ſeparate even in idea France from America. Indeed the Congreſs have told the Commiſſioners directly ſo; it is evident, therefore, that putting a direct negative to the Addreſs, would be no leſs than ſubmitting to *any* terms France might think proper to preſcribe.

The noble Earl (Briſtol) who ſpoke ſecond on the ſame ſide, wiſhes only to ſuſpend the addreſs, until an *enquiry* be firſt made. This is a moſt extraordinary propoſition indeed: It has all the defects of the other, for the ſake only of a remote and uncertain advantage; for my part, I have no objection to a particular enquiry ſo that it may be properly and judiciouſly conducted; but I would have it made in ſuch a manner, that, if ſet on foot, it ſhould not afterwards be defeated; that the two Houſes being engaged on the ſame object, they ſhould not *cloſh* with each other. As for *general* enquiries, I muſt confeſs I do not much approve of them, they uſually terminate ineffectually; if therefore an enquiry ſhould be thought neceſſary, let it be ſpecifically pointed; and let it be ſo *ordered*, that all the declared purpoſes of it may be practicable, and fully attainable. Here his Lordſhip again repeated, that he roſe chiefly to anſwer a particular queſtion which not being able to recollect, he proceeded. He anſwered the noble Earl who roſe firſt, on his Lordſhip's ſuppoſing that a plan of coercion was totaly impracticable. He reſorted to generals, and contended, that ſuch an aſſertion was far from being accompanied with the proofs neceſſary to give full credit to an affirmation of ſuch importance. America, it was poſſible, might not be irretrievably loſt to this country, nor was it yet totally *loſt off* from it, in the language of the noble Earl; but ſuppoſing every argument of the noble Earl was allowed its full weight; he begged to ſay, that America would not be totally loſt; there were *other* means in our power which had yet remained untried. Thoſe means were as yet abſtained from; but if the alternative came to be balanced, relinquiſh America or adopt thoſe means; that would come to be a queſtion of very ſerious and important conſideration.

His Lordſhip wound up his ſpeech with recurring to his firſt argument, that the addreſs did not go any further than a general declaration to ſupport his Majeſty in a war againſt France; if a war with America ſhould be involved in a reſiſtance to the perfidious and inſolent demands of France, that was not imputable either to the Miniſters, Parliament, or the nation at large. It was a juſt war; it was now become abſolutely neceſſary, as well for the ſake of public ſecurity, as the preſervation of our national intereſts; thoſe, therefore, who might vote for the addreſs, as moved, would vote for that ſecurity and thoſe intereſts.

Lord Derby ſeemed very greatly affected with the latter part of the ſpeech of the noble Earl, which he ſuppoſed pointed to compelling America to ſubmit to the claims of this country, by *burning* their *towns*, *butchering* their *innocent* and *defenceleſs* inhabitants, and letting looſe the tomahawk and ſcalping knife upon them. [Called to order.]

Lord Suffolk ſaid, that the noble Earl miſrepreſented his words.

Lord Derby proceeded. He replied, he was little verſed in parliamentary order; but he could not think, ignorant as he might be, that he had tranſgreſſed the uſages of debate. He did not ſay, that the noble Earl in high office ſaid, that ſuch was the mode of coercion, intended to bring back America to obedience, but as the noble Earl hinted broadly at ſome violent means, which his nature ſeemed to recoil at, he was, in his opinion, fully juſtified in ſaying, that if they were the means of coercion intended to be purſued, they were the moſt inhuman, bloodthirſty, and diabolical, that ever entered into the mind of man, and called loudly for the execration of all human kind. The noble Earl in high office, tho' he called him to order, did not actually deny the interpretation he had put on his words; if, therefore, he did not hear them explained in another manner, he had a right in argument, to continue to put that ſenſe upon them, which, in his opinion, they obviouſly admitted of.

He ſaid the noble Earl in the blue ribbon (Suffolk) had ſaid, he had not retracted his opinion. Nor did he as to the rights of this country over America as the parent ſtate; but the ſame argument ſerved him in reply; that as circumſtances changed, ſo did his ſentiment, it was in vain now to attempt to coerce America; for which reaſon he ſhould give his direct diſſent to the addreſs now moved, which moſt certainly directly involved in it the propriety, nay the full approbation of ſuch an attempt.

He then proceeded to be extremely ſevere upon Miniſters; particularly relative to their conduct towards the naval and military commanders; and ſaid, among the general wreck of reputation, he had felt for the cruel and ungenerous treatment of a near relation (Gen. Burgoyne); that nothing could be more ſevere, unjuſt, or have a more evil tendency; becauſe, taking the truth to lie either way, private characters muſt ſuffer till matters were cleared up; and the men who might upon enquiry be found to be the authors of all our preſent misfortunes, be permitted to remain in high ſituations of public truſt ſo long; that the miſchief done to the community might at length, become of ſuch magnitude, as to be beyond the power of remedy or redreſs.

His Lordſhip next adverted to what had fallen from the noble Earl (Plymouth) who had ſeconded the Addreſs, reſpecting the miſerable and diſtreſſed ſtate of the manufactures and mechanics in the ſeveral towns in his neighbourhood; and ſaid, he drew a different concluſion from the ſame premiſes; for inſtead of their being reaſons for going to war with France and America united, he thought they afforded the moſt ſelfevident proofs of the neceſſity of avoiding to ruſh blindly into a war, which, if proſecuted on the plan approved of in the addreſs, muſt, inſtead of alleviating thoſe miſeries ſo pathetically deſcribed by the noble Earl, increaſe them ten fold.

A Bricklayer to be hired.

Enquire of the Printers.

STrayed on Monday ſe'nnight, a grey Mare, branded on the buttock and ſhoulder T, and has a half-roach trimmed mane. Whoever delivers her to the Printers hereof ſhall receive three dollars reward.

Rowan County, N. Carolina, Feb. 17, 1779.

TO be Let or Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on Monday the firſt day of November next, all that very valuable Plantation and tract of land, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate about a mile and a half from the borough of Salisbury, with a new ſpacious manſion houſe on the premiſes, two ſtories high, with four large elegant rooms on each floor, and an extenſive commodious hall, handſomely finiſhed; alſo various other neceſſary and uſeful buildings convenient for ſuch a plantation, as kitchen, cellars, barns, ſtables, ſtill-houſe, work-houſe, overſeer's houſe, ſmoak-houſe, and ſeveral negro houſes, all in good repair.

The whole plantation and premiſes containing about 700 acres of good land and extraordinary meadow, 150 acres of which are cleared and under excellent fence, including two charming young orchards of apples and peaches. There is alſo a well-accuſtomed Griſt-mill belonging to the premiſes.

Alſo, to be diſpoſed of at the ſame time, ſome valuable houſhold furniture, about 50 head of cattle, horſes, hogs, &c. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes will be given if required, on the very day, and may be viewed by any perſon inclinable to rent or purchaſe the ſame in the intermediate time, by applying on the premiſes to THOMAS FRONOCK.

THE following intelligence has been received, by the General Mifflin Privateer, Capt. M'Neil, returned to Boston on the 9th of last Month, from a cruize in the European seas (in which she took 13 prizes, amongst them the privateer snow Cato, of Bristol, of 16 guns and 90 men, commanded by Capt. William Llewelin,) and which left France the 23d of December last, viz. That no declaration of war had then yet taken place, either on the part of Great Britain or France; altho' hostilities were carried on with great vigour by sea, and with various success by both parties.—That Admiral Lord Howe in the Eagle, on his passage from New-York for England, had a very narrow escape from falling into the hands of three French men of war—That the French cruizers had taken four English frigates, and near 70 privateers.—That the Belle Poule frigate in particular, had become a terror to the privateers from Guernsey and Jersey, and had already taken three of thirty guns and upwards, from Liverpool—That though the British cruizers had taken 4 French East India (which were chiefly owned or insured in England) and a number of rich West India men, yet the French had taken the greatest number of guns and men, having near 8000 captive British seamen in France, while in England they had not above half that number of French.—That there had been such high disputes between the States General and the court of London, on account of unwarranted seizure of Dutch vessels trading to France, by the British cruizers, that the Dutch now sent out convoys with their trade; and it was said the English would release the Dutch vessels, but detain their cargoes.—That there was no probability of Russia taking any part with Great Britain, having only given assurance, that she will protect the trade near her own ports.—That the French had a superior naval force to that of the English in the Mediterranean.—That twelve ships of the line, and some smaller men of war had sailed from France on a destination not known, but it was generally presumed to reinforce Count d'Estaing's squadron in America.—And that it was expected, a Junction would very soon take place, between the fleets at Cadiz and Brest, when the combined fleets of France and Spain would consist of near 80 ships of the line, and co-operate with a powerful army, assembled on that part of the sea coast of France from whence descents on Great-Britain or Ireland are most practicable.—Capt. M'Neil brought out dispatches to Congress: And it was reported before he sailed, that the Spanish fleet had actually put to sea from Cadiz.

During the month of January last, upwards of 70 deserters went over from the enemy, to Head-quarters at Peek's-kill and other American Posts on the East-side of the North river.

A Proclamation has been issued "by AUGUSTIN "PREVOST, Esq; Brigadier-General and Commander in "Chief of his [Britannic] Majesty's troops in the southern District, CLYDE PARKER, jun. Esq; commanding "his [said Britannic] Majesty's ships in the river Savannah, and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq; commanding the Northern detachment;" bearing date at Savannah the 4th instant, appointing the following gentlemen to "the several departments of the civil "government in Georgia, till his [said Britannic] "Majesty's pleasure shall be known, namely, his honour Lieutenant Col. James Prevost, Esq; Lieut. Governor—Members of Council, the Hon. Lewis Johnston, John Home, James Penman, Martin Jolli, James Robertson, William Telfair, James Mossman, Roger Kelsall, Esqrs.—Commissioners of Claims, Mr. Penman, Mr. Jollie, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Telfair, Mr. Kelsall.—Chief Justice and Treasurer Lewis Johnston, Esq.—Assistant Judges, Martin Jollie, and John Mullryne, Esqrs.—James Robertson, Esq; Attorney General—John Home, Esq; Secretary of the Province—Angus Campbell, Esq; Prothonotary—Joseph Farley, Esq; Provost Marshal—Rob. M'Culloch, Esq, Collector of the Customs.—William Brown, Esq; Controller—Steven Haven, Esq; Naval Officer.—Martin Jollie, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty.—Rigdon Bise, Esq; Marshal of the Court of Admiralty—William Stewart, Esq; Notary Public; Alexander Wylly, Esq; Clerk of the Court; David Montaigut, Esq; Clerk of the Council; Philip Yonge, Esq; Surveyor-General,—and the Reverend Edward Jenkins, Rector of the parish of Christ Church."

A Philadelphia Paper of February 15, contains the following extraordinary Paragraph. "The Attention of all Ranks of People is fixed upon Expectation of hearing the important Intelligence, which, it is said, an august Body received a few Days ago from abroad, and the Contents of which, it is added, they are in Honour and Policy bound not to divulge at present. There are various Reports about it, but the two following are all the Printer can get any Particulras of for his Publication. One is, That the Spaniards, having acceded to the Independence of America, have agreed to assist France with 30 Sail of the Line, and lend the United States of America 30 Millions of Dollars, as they can better spare money than their Troops at so great a Distance. The other is, that the Dutch have agreed to supply the Americans which a considerable Loan, which is to be guaranteed by France. Whatever be the Intelligence, it is certain, that the Price of Goods and hard Money has fallen greatly, since an Express Boat arrived last Week.—This Day hard Money was offered at a Rate considerable under what it had been a few Days ago, but was refused, it being expected the Prince would be much lower in a short Time."

From the Royal Gazette published at New-York by James Rivington, Esq. — "Jamaica, Dec. 5 On Tuesday last arrived at Port Royal, 7 Transport Vessels with Troops from New-York, and on the following Day arrived his Majesty's ship Fleetwing, with another Transport Vessel, having separated from the former on their Passage. The Troops consist of Col. Allen's and Col. Chalmer's Regiments of Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalists; likewise Col. Hamtraver's Regiment of Waldeckers, in the whole amounting to about 1400 effective Men; and they are intended to proceed shortly to Penscola, under the Command of General Campbell."—*There is no need of Comments on this Paragraph.*

By a Jamaica News paper of the 6th of February, we are informed, that the Emerald Frigate arrived there on the 31st of January, with a Fleet from New-York; who gave the following Account of a storm that happened two Days before they sailed, viz. "On Saturday Morning the 20th of Dec. a most violent Gale of Wind at N. N. E. drove ashore upwards of 27 Vessels at Staaten Island, most of which were bound for the West Indies and had received sailing Orders from the Emerald Frigate, Capt. Caldwell. The severity of the Weather prevented the ships that rode out the Gale from giving them any Assistance: Large Fields of Ice came down, and rendered it almost impossible to have any Intercourse with the shore afterwards. Besides the Damage done by the Gale at Staaten-Island many Vessels were drove ashore at New-York, and cut to Pieces by the Ice; and such a Scenace of Ruin and Distress was never known there before

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Abstract of an ACT, for the better Security of Charlestown from the Accident of Fire &c.

X. *And be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That when any Fire shall break out in the Night Time in Charlestown, every Owner or Tenant of every inhabited House in the said Town, shall put a Light in such House in one of the Windows fronting the Street, or a Lanthorn lighted at the Street Door, and shall suffer the same to remain there until Day Light, if the Fire shall so long continue; on Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Five Pound current Money, to be recovered by warrant of Distress and Sale of the offender's Goods, by any one Justice of the Peace for the District of Charlestown

And to the Intent that the said Fire Masters and Assistants may be known and distinguished, the said Fire-Masters shall attend such Fires with the usual Fire Staffs carried by them; and the said Assistants respectively, shall carry in their Hands a white Staff: And in Case any Person or Persons shall wilfully and obstinately refuse or neglect to give reasonable Aid and Assistance, when commanded by the said Fire Masters or their Assistants, or any of them he or they shall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful current Money to the said Fire-Masters.

On Thursday last, at a Court of Special Sessions, held for that purpose, came on the Trials of William Tweed, Andrew Groundwater, and John Dyer, taken on the 1st Instant, attempting to join the inveterate Enemies of the United States of America at Savannah in Georgia. These being, from the Lenity of this Government, the first Trials of the kind had in Charlestown the Court was remarkably crowded, and the Criminals had every Indulgence that could be granted: But it appeared so clear, that Tweed was charged with a Letter to Col Innes and Col. Campbell, from a British Officer (a Prisoner of War here) of the most malignant tendency; and that Groundwater's Purpose was to take the Benefit of the Proclamation, which conditions Pardon on *taking up Arms*; the Jury at 8 o'clock at Night, after having been almost Time out, found them both guilty; but Dyer was acquitted it appearing, that he had been ordered to depart the State, and the boy was induced to accept Tweed's Offer to carry him to Georgia.—On Monday the unhappy Convicts received Sentence of Death; And this Day they were executed pursuant to that Sentence; Groundwater declaring, to his last Hour, that his Sentence was just, but he owed his untimely End to his Companion.

New Advertisements.

Anniversary Meeting

The SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY,

Will be held at

Mr. Holliday's Tavern on Tuesday the 6th of April next, (being Easter week)

WHere the members are desired to attend precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the society,

JOHN M'CALL, jun. Clerk.

N.B. Those who are now in arrear for interest, are desired to pay the same, otherwise their bonds are ordered to be put in suit if this notice is not complied with in three months from this date.

March 27, 1779.

TO be sold by Auction, at Strickland's, *April* 5, 1779, if not sold before at private Sale (in which Case immediate Notice will be given) Babraham, a full high bred English Stallion belonging to Mr. *A.* Middleton: his being so well known renders it unnessary to add more concerning him at present. At the same time and place will be sold several other blooded horses, fillies &c.

TO be sold at private Sale, Three very valuable Negroes, one of them a young fellow a waiting Man, Cook and Groom, as good as any in the State—a Middle aged Fellow—a jobbing Cooper; very honest and sober, and a Mustee Boy who can drive a Chair, and wait on Table very well. Enquire of

WEBB and BENTHAM.

ON Tuesday the 30th of March inst. will be sold at public Vendue, before our Store in Broad street at 12 o'Clock. Three Lots of Land on the Bay, the Property of Dr. Loocock. A plan of the Size and situation of which may be seen by applying to

WEBB and BENTHAM.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament JOHN FULLERTON, late of St. George's Parish, deceased, will be sold to the highest Bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 31st of March instant, at his Plantation on the Four Holes.

A STOCK of near 40 Head of Tame Cattle, and about 80 Head of Hogs, about 300 Bushels of Corn, 60 Bushels of Rough Rice, and the near Quantity of Peas, a fine Parcel of Potatoe Seed, with the Plantation Tools, a small Stock of Horses, a Spinning Wheel, Cotton Cards, and some useful Household and Kitchen Furniture; and a Pair of Millstones.

On the WEDNESDAY following, the 7th of April, will be sold in Charleston, before the Exchange,

The above Plantation in St. George's Parish, Four Holes, containing 620 Acres, distant about 27 Miles from Charlestown, and inferior to none in those Parts for Corn, Indigo and Rice, about 100 Acres of it is under good Fence, and ready for planting: It situated on the west side of the Four Hole Swamp, butting and bounding to the South on Land of James Harley, to the East on Allen Miles, to the North on Gideon Dupont, and to the West on Land of Peter Horne and James Mims: On the Premises are a new Dwelling House, Barn and every necessary Out Building, with two Sets of Cypress Indigo Vats. *Also*,

A Tract of 750 Acres in St. Mark's Parish, Craven County, to the Eastward of Wateree River, and to the Southward of Rafting Creek, bounding to the North and East on vacant Land, to the South partly on Land of James Mc. Cormick and partly on Land of Robert Green, and to the West partly on Land laid out to Joseph Pegarte and partly on vacant Land, distant about 15 Miles from Camden.

At the same Time and Place will be sold,

Twenty-one valuable slaves, among which are good Carpenters, two handy Waiting Men, good House Wenches, and Field Slaves; also, two exceeding good Horses, one a fine Chair Horse, the other a good Saddle Horse; likewise, some good Carpenters Tools, Nails, Closet and Brass Knob Locks and Hinges, a Windsor Chair, and a good Milch Cow.

The Conditions of the Sales are, Cash to be paid down for all Purchases not exceeding 1000l. and all above Credit to the 1st of January 1780, paying Interest from the Time of Purchase, and giving such personal Security as shall be required.

The Creditors of the deceased are requested to deliver in an Account of their Demands, fully attested, and such as are indebted to the Estate will soon be called upon for Payment. ELIZABETH FULLERTON, Executrix,

JOSHUA TOOMER, ANTHONY TOOMER, } Executors.

THE Subscriber is very sorry to acquaint the parents and guardians of Children, that the high price of paper, &c. obliges him to charge a hundred pounds per ann. for each pupil at the boarding schools, but that those ladies whose circumstances will not allow them to comply with his present terms, may not be prevented from learning to write; he will always be glad to teach such, at his own expence, without any compensation. BENJAMIN WALLER.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of the deceased David Milling of Charlestown, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, and those who are indebted by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment. SARAH MILLING, *Executrix*,

H. MILLING, Executor.

FOR private Sale, at the subscriber's counting-house in Bedon's alley, two very prime and likely Negroes, one a good sawyer the other a, pump-borer: They are in all respects useful and handy about a plantation, and sold for no fault.

WILLIAM CUNNINGTON.

Persons inclining to inlist into the Continental Service for 16 months, will meet good encouragement, by applying as above.

FOR Private Sale, a small Plantation, of one hundred acres, fourteen miles from Charlestown.

JACOB VALK.

FOR private Sale, a valuable negro fellow, named Matthias, formerly belonging to Mr. Manigault, is healthy, strong and active, a good squarer and sawyer, can whet and set his saws, and lay out his work, is a good boat man and waggoner, and indeed is handy and active at all Plantation Work. JACOB VALK.

RUN away from my Plantation at the Four-holes, a likely young and sensible Negro Fellow named Nero, late the property of Mr. Thomas Roche; also, a young and likely sensible negro wench named Marianne, late the property of John Parker, Esqr and Jacob Valk. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and deliver them to me or to the Warden of the work-house in Charlestown will be intitled to a reward of Fifty Pounds, and all reasonable charges, and be paid by me at my plantation, or in Charlestown, by Mr. Jacob Valk. JOHN M'ILLWRAITH.

A Reward of ten Dollars will be given by Mrs. Susanna Tennant to any Person that will take up and secure her Negro Girl, Bella: She is a likely young Wench, her complexion inclining a little to yellow, well made and in good flesh, thick set and strait, not 5 Feet high and near 15 Years old: She has a modest pleasant Countenance, and speaks very good English, is very obliging, sprightly and active; had on, when she left the House, a Habit of Chocolate colour course Cloth, and a new check Apron. The Person in whose Hands she may be found must expect to be treated with all the Severity of the Law.

ON Tuesday the 23d. Inst. will be Sold at public Vendue before our Store in Broad-Street precisely at 12 o'Clock, That valuable House and Lot in Cumberland Street, the property of John Izard, Esq. Immediate Possession may be had.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

New Advertisemnets.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber about two months ago, a negro wench named Mary, of middle size, rather slim, about 30 years old, talks very fast and stammers a little; had on when she went away, a brown gown, but carried a variety of summer clothes with her: She has a husband at Mr. Alexander Wright's, a brother at Mr. Benjamin Elliott's and a daughter at Mr. Jacob Valk's, where she may probably be harboured; the abovementioned Five hundred pounds will be paid on conviction that she is harboured by a white person, and one hundred pounds if by a negro and fifty pounds with all charges, will be paid on her delivery either at the Workhouse in Charlestown or to the subscriber

JOHN PAUL GRIMKIE.

TO be sold by public Auction, at the House of William Glen, jun. over the Governor's Bridge, and opposite Robert Raper, Esqr's Garden, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning,

Variety of Houshold Furniture,

Consisting of mahogany chairs, tables, pictures, looking-glasses, decanters, and a number of other articles.

Benjamin Cudworth and Company.

To be sold at private Sale, and may be entered immediately,

A Small Plantation in St. Thomas's parish on Wando river, containing 70 acres, most of which is good planting land, the rest is well stocked with fencing stuff, hoop poles and firewood, 30 acres of the above land is cleared and under good fence, fit for planting this Spring. On the premises are a small dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient buildings. The above tract is about 11 miles from Charlestown, and one mile from Capt Fogartie's ferry, which makes it convenient to attend the markets. Any person inclinable to purchase, may treat with

JAMES FOGARTIE, or
PETER MOUZON.

Also, Another Tract of Land in St. James's Santee, containing 40 acres on sea shore about 30 miles from Charlestown. On the premises are, a small dwelling house and kitchen, most of it good planting land. Any person inclinable to purchase may treat with

PETER MOUZON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John Williams, late of Charlestown, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any legal Demands, to bring them in attested according to law, to

WILLIAM STUKE',
ROBERT AUSTIN, } Executors

FOR Sale, Madera Wine by the pipe and by the dozen, exceeding good; a few dozens of the best Batavia Arrack Also to be disposed of two genteel Houses in St. Michael's Alley. The conditions of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who requests all those indebted to her to be speedy in their payments, as she intends residing in the country in a short time.

MARY STEVENS.

THE Gentleman who borrowed the subscriber's SADDLE is earnestly requested to return it immediately.

JOHN COLCOCK.

WAnted, a tract of Pine Land well timbered, near a landing, upon Cooper, Ashley, or Wando Rivers.

JACOB VALK.

FOR private Sale, a Mulatto Woman, about forty years of age, excessive clever as the manager of a family, a seamstress, washer, ironer, plaiter, spinner, knitter, and understands midwifry, and is withal sober and honest. Also two Wenches, good cooks, washers and ironers.

JACOB VALK

To be Sold, on Tuesday the 30th Instant,

Thirty-five Negroes,

Belonging to the estate of Samuel Elliott, deceased, among which is a jobbing Carpenter, a faithful fellow, and an excellent boatman; the remainder prime field slaves. Three months credit with approved security will be given.

JOB COLCOCK.

STolen or strayed out of Mr. Benjamin Coachman's Plantation on Goose-creek, a dark bay gelding, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock K. has a bell on fastened to a leather collar, and a star in his forehead. Whoever brings the said horse to Mr. Fraser's Plantation on Goose creek to Mr. Michael Peters shall, shall receive the reward of ten pounds, and fifty pounds on conviction of the thief.

TO be Sold at public Vendue, by Messr. Samuel Prioleau, jun. and Company, before their door, at the corner of the Bay, near the Exchange, on Thursday the 18th of March instant,

Twenty-four Negroes,

Of which twenty are working hands, and among them some house Wenches, and handy Fellows by water or on a plantation, being an entire gang of a plantation near Charles-Town, which the owner has lately broke up. The Conditions will be, credit to the first of January next, paying interest from the date, and giving approved security. As they will be sold in families, the lots will be few; the sale will therefore not begin till twelve o'clock.

George-Town.

TO be Sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 12th Instant, All the sails, rigging, anchors, cables, and one pair of three-pounders, with carriages, saved from the schooner Venture, for the benefit of the under-writers, and all others concerned. The Conditions of the sale are cash.

JAMES WRIGHT.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of February, a Negro man named *Joe*, this country born, had on when he went away, an old white cloth jacket, white homespun linen shirt, canvas trowsers, a Forester's hat, and worsted cap. I imagine he is about town; all masters of vessels are forwarned not to carry him off: *Whoever* takes him up and delivers him to the warden of the workhouse, shall receive ten dollars reward. RICHARD HAM.

Charlestown, March 4.

STolen out of my chest two nights ago, a bundle containing three thousand two hundred continental and Dollars of this State, the denominations of the bills were thirties, twenties, tens, eights, sevens, sixes, fives, fours, threes, two's and ones, With a list of the number of each bills. Whoever will give any information of the said money, so that I may recover the same, shall be intitled to one hundred dollars reward, paid by Mrs. Mary Stocker, or John Raven Bedon, who hope, that if any negro should attempt to pass any large bills, they may be stopped till they can prove how they came by them.

John Raven Bedon.

STolen out of my Pocket at Wapetah Landing, in Christchurch Parish, on Wednesday the 24th of February, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a large black leather Pocket Book, containing 2467 l. 15 s. in continental and State Dollar Bills, of the denomination of forty, thirty, twenty, eight, seven, five, one fifty and one two, one bill of one hundred pounds, several fifties and twenty fives, one fifteen and several ten pounds pounds bills. Two Hundred Pounds will be given to any person or persons that can give information of the thief, that he may dealt with as the law directs, by Joseph Gaulier.

TWO or three young Gentlemen, not under ten or more than fourteen years of age, may be boarded in a genteel private family. For particulars apply to the Printers.

BE it known to all persons, that through mistake and passion, I did wrongly accuse and abuse Mr. William M'Cray, and as I find myself in the fault, I think I am in duty bound to make this confession, for the support of the young man's character. John Mitchell.

Witness Tho. Singleton.

THE Subscriber has to dispose of, a Quantity of Inch Boards of the best yellow pine, and will undertake to supply any orders for scantling, on the shortest Notice. Apply to Mr. Thomas Waring in Charlestown.

Morton Wilkinson.

ON Monday the 29th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public Auction, on the Plantation of Mr. Christopher Wilkinson deceased, at Dugue, upwards of two hundred as prime Slaves as any in the State, mostly country born, consisting of jobbing carpenters, coopers, sawyers, weavers, boatmen, spinners, seamstresses, washers and ironers, and handy boys and girls the rest good field slaves. The cash will be required for all sums under two thousand pounds, for all above credit till January 1780. The property not to be altered nor the negroes removed until sufficient security is given to Peter Sinn,
Morton Wilkinson, } Executors.

WAnted, an Overseer for a Plantation in St. Thomas's Parish; a careful industrious person, that understands baking hay and provisions, will meet with encouragement by applying in Charlestown to William Edwards.

STolen out of Mr. Fraser's Plantation at Goose creek, within two miles of the bridge, a bright bay Gelding, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, trots and canters, has a roach mane and a piece out of his fore hoof, branded on the mounting shoulder T. E. and on the mounting buttock T. G. Whoever delivers the said horse to Michael Peters or at Mr. Fraser's Plantation at Goose-creek, shall receive a reward of ten pounds, and on conviction of the thief a reward of Fifty Pounds.

Michael Peters.

STrayed or stolen from Charlestown in December last, a bright bay gelding about fourteen Hands high, paces mostly: He is branded S.E. and on the mounting Buttock I.G. Whoever will deliver the said Stray to Edward Perry, or in St. Paul's to the Subscriber, shall be paid Twenty Pounds Currency. Isaac Macpherson.

TO be Sold, a new Schooner, a fast sailing vessel and very complete, mounting four 2 pounders, four swivels and four wood guns. Enquire of Dr. Dubertas.

ON Thursday the 25th Inst. will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Exchange, Two Negro Women, late the property of Smith Clarendon, taken under attachment, by order of Court HOPSON PINCKNEY, *Sheriff of Charlestown.*

For Private Sale,

SEveral valuable Tracts of Land in Ninety six District, on the Branches of Turkey-creek, Long-creek, Stephens's creek Rocky-creek, Bird-creek, Gilkey's-creek, Rudy-Fork creek, North-Fork of Pacolet-River, and other Lands in most Parts of the State. JACOB VALK.

FOR Sale A Tract of Land, containing two hundred and thirty Acres, more or less, situated on the North Side of Ashley River, and known by the Name of Child's-Bluff. —— A Pew No. 1 in St. Michael's Church. RALPH IZARD, jun.

TO be Sold, at Public Vendue on Wednesday, the 24th of March Inst. at my Room in Church street, at 11 o'Clock,

A Valuable Tract of Land of 1200 Acres, at the Four-Holes, six Miles from Melchior Garner Esq; George Evans deceased, and James Harris's Plantations, 10 Miles from Strawberry-ferry and 30 Miles from Charlestown; 400 Acres of which are excellent Rice Ground and the Remainder good for Indico and Corn with Plenty of valuable Timber.

A Tract of 1500 Acres, in Craven County, bounding on Lands of William Michau and Mr. Simons. Surveyed by George Pawley, jun. in October 1769.

A Tract of 250 Acres on Muddy creek near Lynch's-creek, joining Lands of George Snow, Mr. M'Coor and Thomas Snow.

A Tract of 338 Acres in Berkley County on Walnut-creek, joining Lands of Mr. Kedzie, Patrick and Elizabeth Caton and William Crawford.

A Tract of 321 Acres in St. George's parish, on the Southwest Side of Edisto River, bounding on Lands of Thomas Jenkins and Lewis Roison.

A Tract of 500 Acres in Prince Georg's Parish North of Waccamah, and on Mabies-swamp; bounding on Lands of Blake Lear White and George Smith.

A Tract of 500 Acres on Ox-swamp, Waters of Black River. —— A valuable Tract of 500 Acres on Ox-swamp, Waters of Black River

A Tract of 350 Acres in Berkley County, joining Lands of James Beard, Mr. Graves, Roger Saunders, Esq; and Edward Caton.

A Tract of 100 Acres on Little Turkey creek.

And also, A Variety of other Lands, together with the above, will be Sold to the highest Bidder, and Credit will be allowed upon good Security, if preferred by the Purchaser, instead of paying the Cash.

JACOB VALK.

Twenty Dollers Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday evening, the 9th of February inst. a negro boy named ABRAHAM, about 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, he is well made, likely, beats the drum, is very artful and active, and speaks remarkable good English; he was born in Virginia, and formerly the property of Mr. Gadde, of Halifax, in North Carolina. He had on when he went away, a black coat edged with white, pewter buttons, with No. 4 on them, White cloth breeches, an Orugabrugs shirt, and leather cap; it is supposed he is lurking about the wharfs, or on board of some vessel, as he is fond of the sea. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to the subscriber, in Dorchester, or to Mr. Job Colcock, in Charles Town, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable expences; Twenty Dollars more will be given on proof of his being harboured by a white person, and Ten Dollars if by a negro. J. WHITE.

N. B. Lost the night of the first fire at Trott's point, a black cross belt, silver mounted, with the emblems of the square and compass on the end of the belt, and Col. John White engraved on the buckle, loop, &c. TEN POUNDS reward will be given to whoever will deliver it to the printer hereof.

For private Sale,

A Commodious, pleasant, airy situated House and Lot in Queen-street, of which possession may be had immediately; Continental Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment, allowing the discount.

JACOB VALK.

THE subscriber having suffered much for some time past by the great disproportion between his moderate charge for tuition, and the extravagant prices of the necessaries of life, is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his friends and the public, That after the Hollidays his price for teaching will be Twelve Dollars per quarter.—As he intends not to exceed a moderate number, those who chuse to continue with him, may be assured, that his utmost care and assiduity will be exerted to do justice and render satisfaction.

W. B. HUTCHINS.

A Gentleman who resides in the Country, would receive Six Negro Boys or Girls, about Twelve or Thirteen Years Old, for the Space of One Year. The Condition he would make for their Service would be, to pay Taxes and find them in sufficient Cloathing.

Apply opposite the White Meeting, to

SARAH MILLING.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue at the Plantation at Ashepoo, late James Skirving, Esqr's, on Monday the 22d Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

A Stock of Tame Neat Cattle, some working Oxen, several likely half and three quarter blooded Mares, and Colts, some half and three quarter blooded Mares in foal by a full blooded Horse; several serviceable Geldings, both for Saddle, Chair, or Cart, one Covering Horse, upwards of fifteen Hands high, well made, a good Colour and full blooded, his Shape is sufficient Recommendation; Also, on Thursday the 25th following, at the Exchange in Charles-Town at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon will be Sold, about 40 prime Slaves, among whom are a Carpenter, a Driver and his Wife, an exceeding good Taylor, a compleat Waiting Man, who can shave, dress, take Care of Horses, and has worked a twelve Month past at the Shoemakers Trade; a very likely young Mulatto Wench a good Seamstress and Spinner and is very handy about House; a Fellow who has worked many Years at the Hatters Trade and upwards of two Years at the Tanners Business; Boatmen, and handy Boys and Girls. Likewise one Moiety of the Schooner Susannah, burthen about 90 Barrels, now lying at Mr. Gibbes's Wharf, belonging to the Estate of James Skirving, Jun. Esq; deceased. Cash for all Sums to 500l. and Credit for three Months will be given for all Sums above that, giving approved Security and paying Interest from the Day of Sale. The property (tho, removed) not to be altered till the Conditions are complied with. WILLIAM SKIRVING,
PHILIP SMITH. } Executors.

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